

# Chapter 10

## Western Christendom

Western Europe

Feudalism

The Great Schism

# Chapter 10: Western Europe

500 c.e.	800 c.e.	1000 c.e.	1150 c.e.	1300 c.e.	1450 c.e.
<p><b>500–900</b> Recovery period after Rome's fall; Christian missionaries work in northern Europe</p> <p><b>732</b> Franks defeat Muslims in France</p>	<p><b>800–814</b> Charlemagne's empire</p> <p><b>900–1000</b> Spread of new plows; use of horses in agriculture and transport</p> <p><b>962</b> Germanic kings revive Roman Empire</p>	<p><b>1018</b> Beginning of Christian reconquest of Spain</p> <p><b>1066</b> Norman conquest of England, strong feudal monarchy</p> <p><b>1070–1141</b> Peter Abelard</p> <p><b>1073–1085</b> Gregory VII, reform pope</p> <p><b>1096–1270</b> Crusades</p>	<p><b>1150–1300</b> Gothic style spreads</p> <p><b>1180</b> University of Paris</p> <p><b>1200–1274</b> Thomas Aquinas and flowering of scholasticism</p> <p><b>1215</b> Magna Carta</p> <p><b>1226–1270</b> Louis IX of France</p> <p><b>1265</b> First English parliament</p>	<p><b>1303</b> Seizure of papacy by French king</p> <p><b>1338–1453</b> Hundred Years War</p> <p><b>1348–1380</b> Black Death (bubonic plague)</p>	<p><b>1469</b> Formation of single Spanish monarchy</p>

# Roman Empire - 117 CE



# Invasions of the Roman Empire

100 - 500 CE

Western Roman Empire

Eastern Roman Empire

Chalons  
451

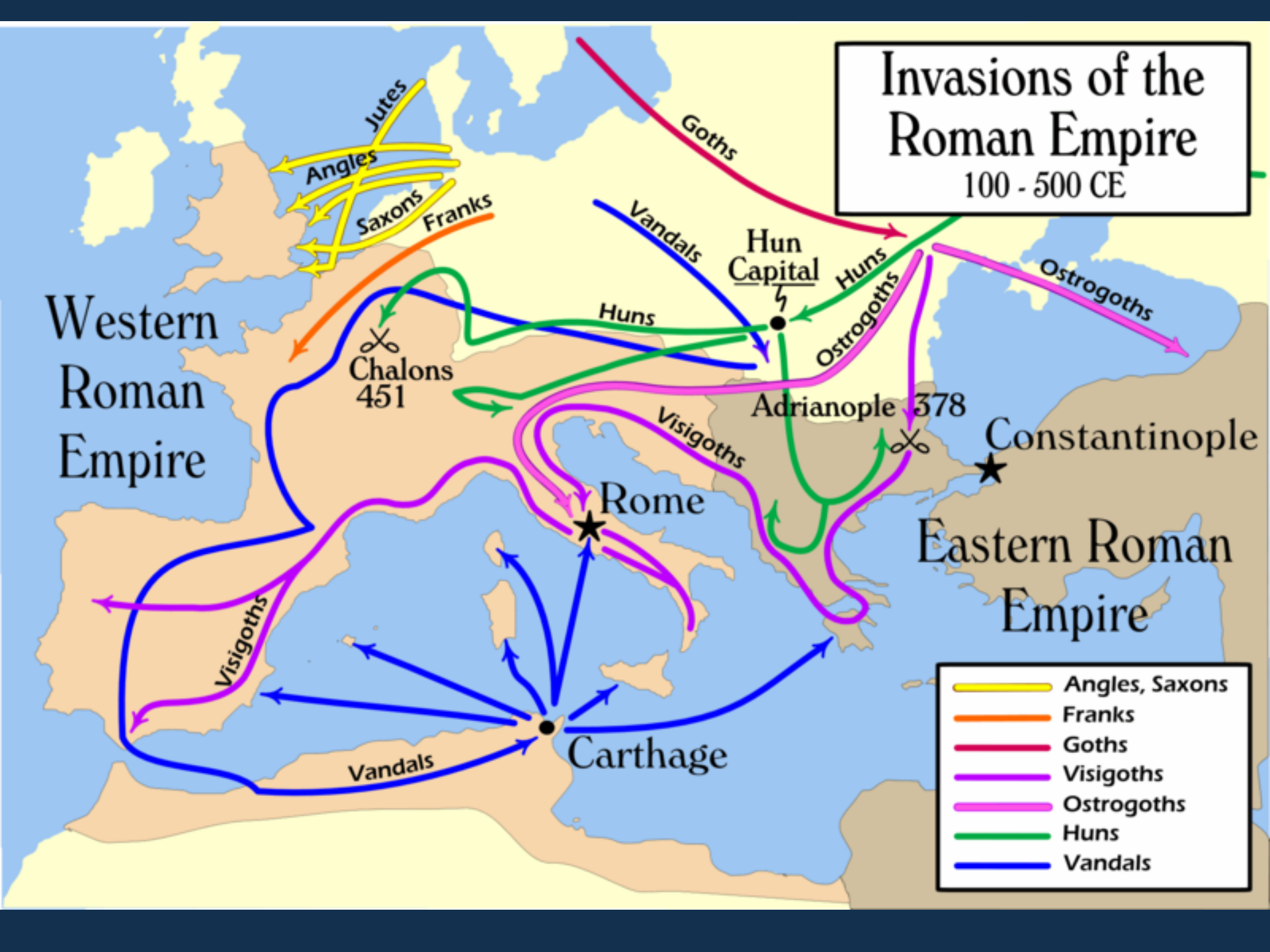
Hun  
Capital

Adrianople 378

Rome

Carthage

- Angles, Saxons
- Franks
- Goths
- Visigoths
- Ostrogoths
- Huns
- Vandals





# Roman Collapse— ca. 500 CE





# Map of Rome Before it Declined



# Map of Roman Empire Once it Split



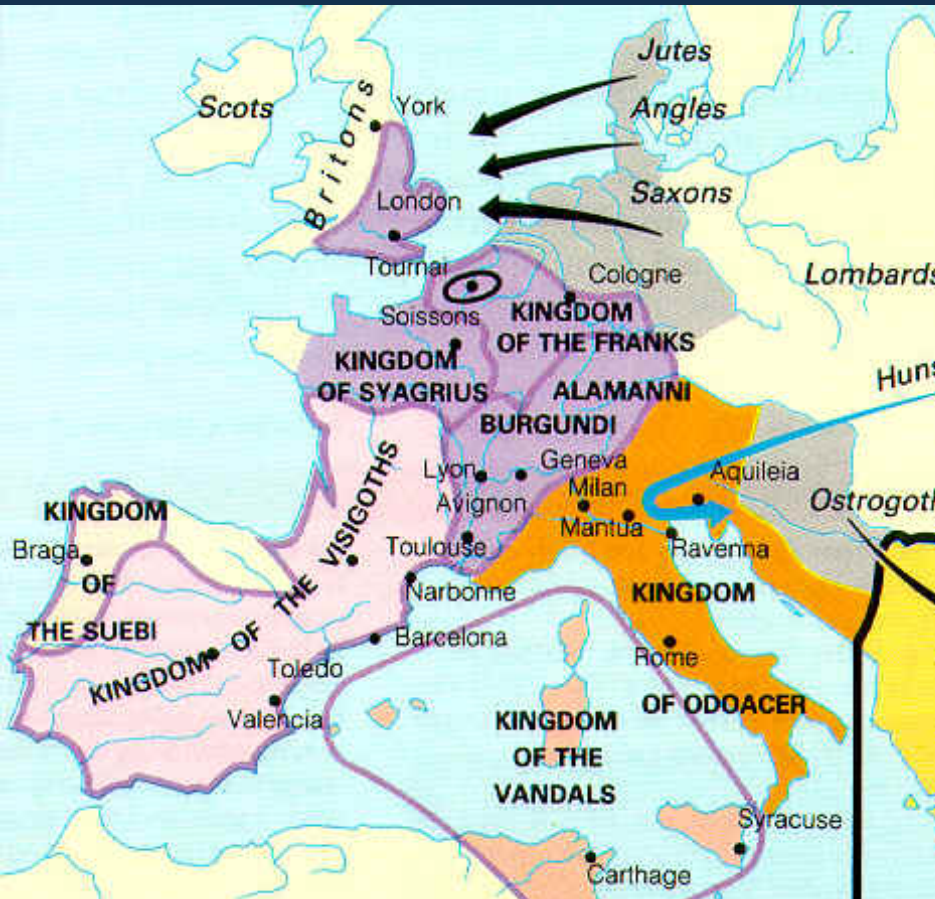


# Map of Europe After Attacks by Germanic Tribes





# The Early Middle Ages (500-1000 CE)



- Decentralized/fragmented
- Germanic tribal kingdoms replaced the Roman Empire
  - Feudalism
- Reduction of population, trade, literacy, and urbanization
- Roman Catholic Christianity spread

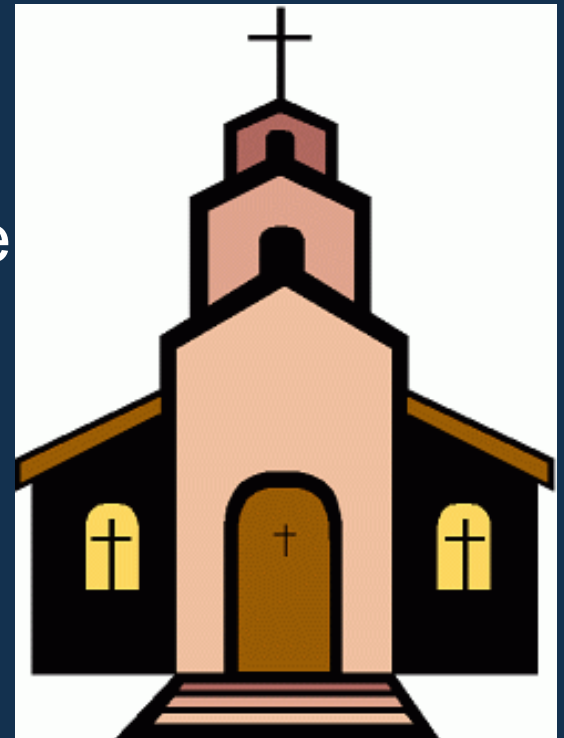
# Changes in Western Europe

- Repeated invasions and constant warfare ended the Western Roman Empire:
  - Disruption of Trade--Merchants faced invasions from land and sea. Businesses collapse and money becomes scarce.
  - Downfall of Cities--Cities were abandoned.
  - Population Shift--Population moves from cities to countryside (rural).



# Changes in Western Europe

- People turned to church for order and security.
  - Germanic people called the Franks were led by Clovis, who converted to Christianity.
  - The Church adapts to the rural conditions of Western Europe. The Church built religious communities called monasteries.



# Charles the Great

- He was 6ft 4inches = taller than many in Europe
- AKA Charlemagne
- Becomes king of the Franks





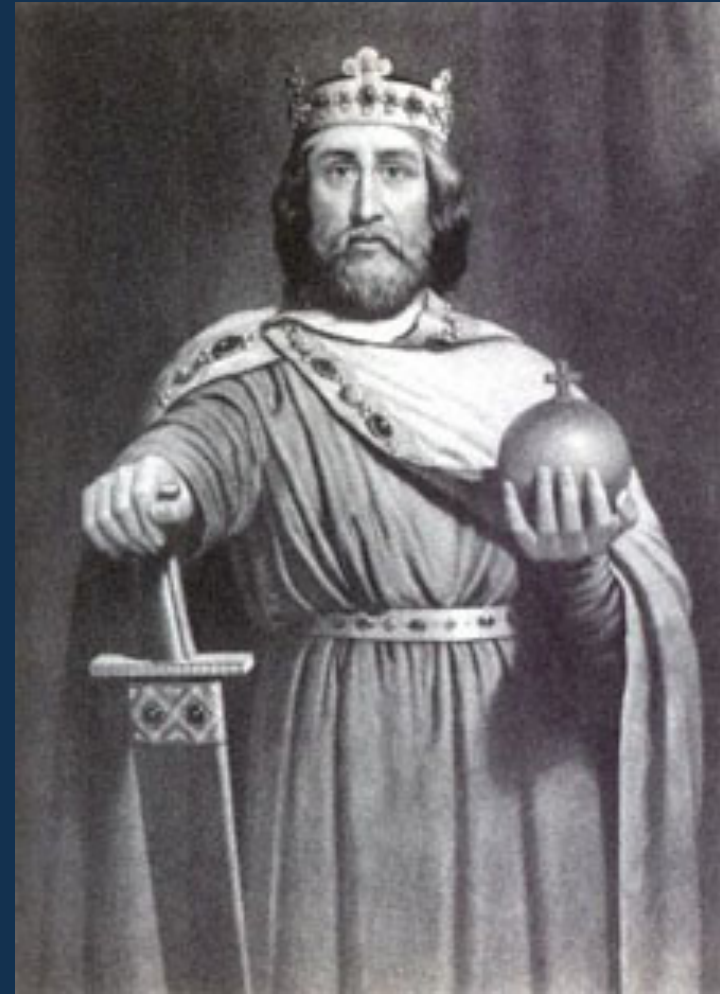
# Charlemagne

- Unites western Europe for the first time since the Roman Empire declined in power (Carolingian Empire)
  - Imperial bureaucracy, standardized weights and measures, acted like a leader....
  - Included: France, Germany, and part of Italy



# Age of Charlemagne

- Goal: Conquest, Leadership, and the conversion of all into a unified Christian Empire
- Encouraged learning which revived Roman Culture
- The Pope crowned him Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire
- After he died his united kingdom fell apart



# Pope Leo III crowns Charlemagne Christmas Day 800



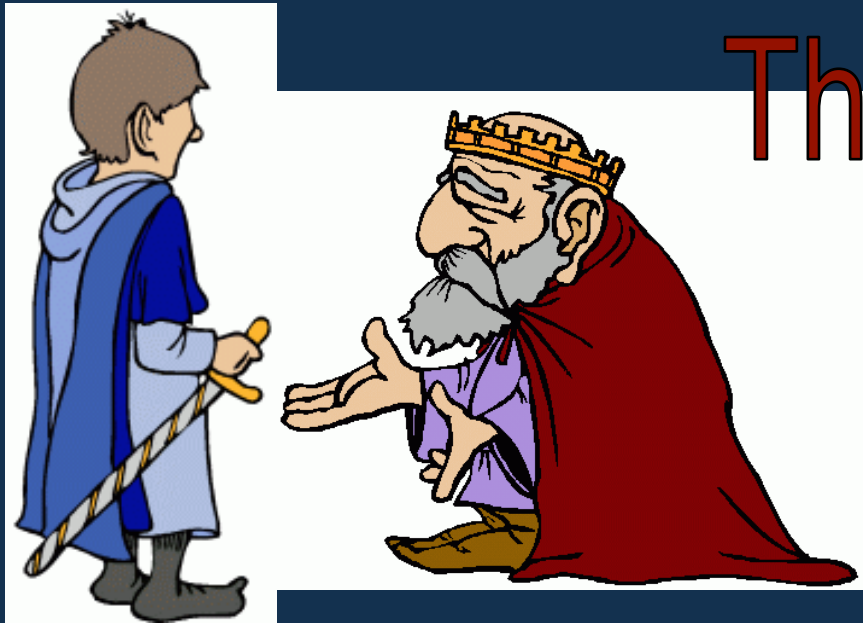




Charlemagne's capital, Aachen, in Germany.



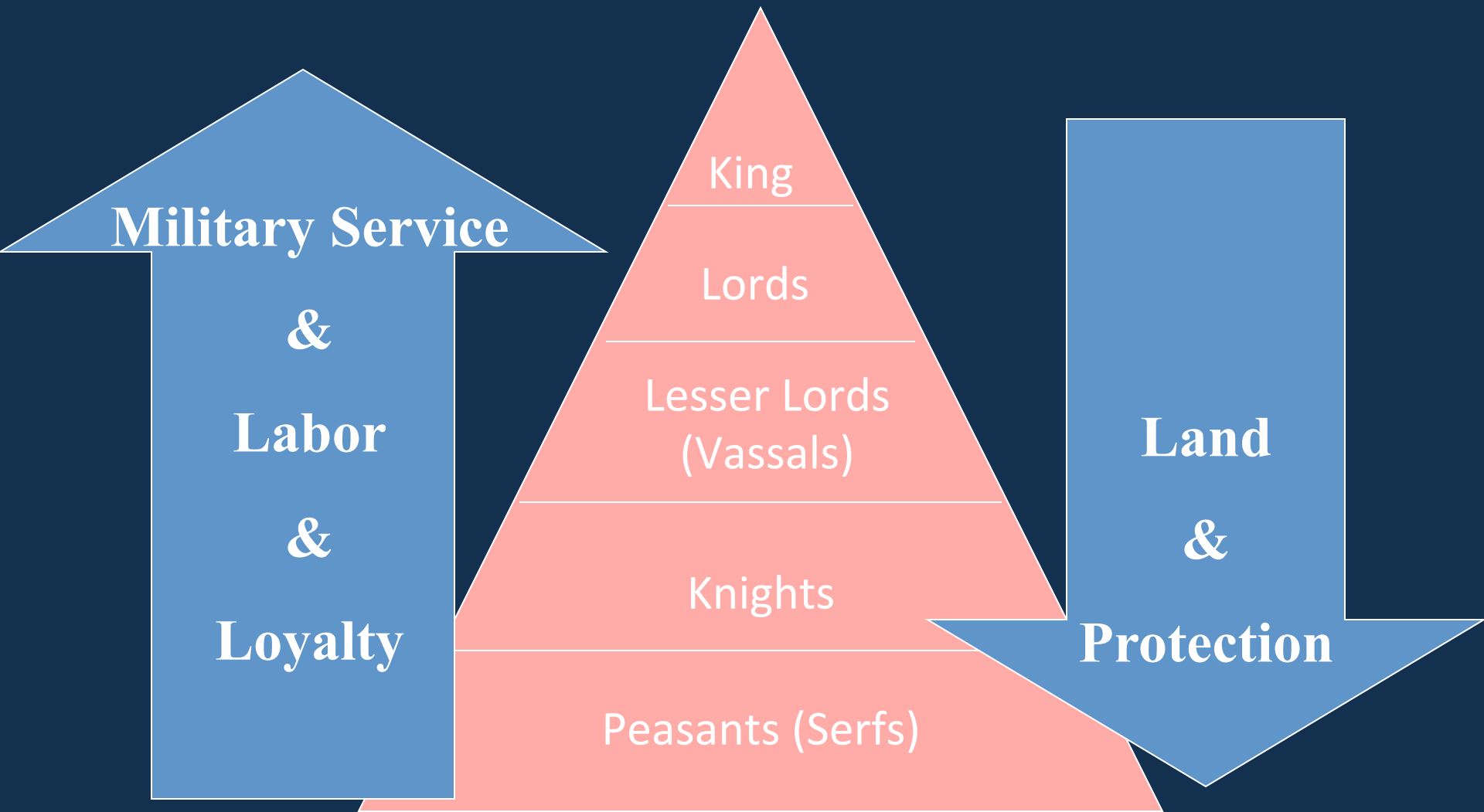
# The Feudal System



- Feudalism – Military and political system
- Manorialism – agricultural and economic system which was self-sufficient



# The Feudal System



# Manors: The Economic Side of Feudalism

- The manor was the lord's estate.
- The manor system was an economic arrangement between a lord and his serfs.
- The lord would provide serfs with housing, strips of farmland, and protection from bandits.
- In return, the serfs tended the lord's lands, cared for his animals, and performed other tasks to maintain the estate.
- The manor was largely a self-sufficient community.



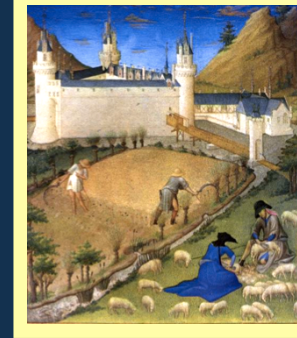
# MEDIEVAL LIFE

Cooperation and Mutual Obligations



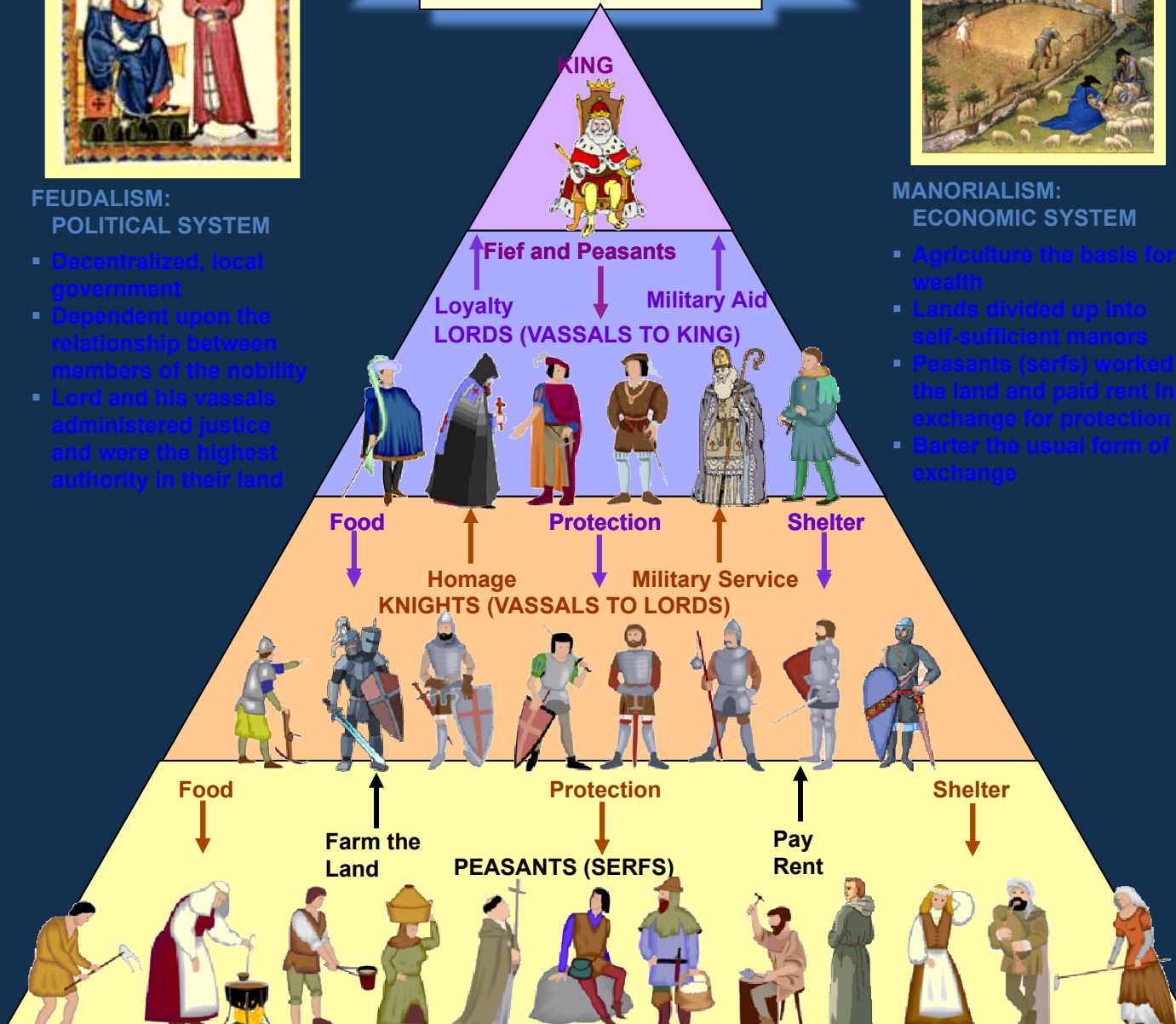
## FEUDALISM: POLITICAL SYSTEM

- Decentralized, local government
- Dependent upon the relationship between members of the nobility
- Lord and his vassals administered justice and were the highest authority in their land



## MANORIALISM: ECONOMIC SYSTEM

- Agriculture the basis for wealth
- Lands divided up into self-sufficient manors
- Peasants (serfs) worked the land and paid rent in exchange for protection
- Barter the usual form of exchange





- The manor is the lord's estate
- Isolated
- The manor system is an economic arrangement that is self-sufficient



# Life on the Manor

- Rarely traveled more than 25 miles from the manor
- Generally 15-30 families lived in the village on a manor
- Everything needed such as food, clothes, fuel, lumber and leather goods were produced on the manor
- Only outside purchases were salt, iron and unusual objects

# Knights and the Age of Chivalry

- A Knights – protect lord
  - Noble, highly trained fighters
- Chivalry – Code followed by the knights of honor, bravery and a devotion to others





# Tournaments



# High Middle Ages (1000-1300)

- Most of Europe has embraced Christianity
- Population in Europe grows to about 80 million by 1340
- Urbanization – London, Paris, Venice, Cordoba, Hangzhou, Constantinople...etc...
- Guilds formed – associations of people in the same line of work = New division of labor
  - Professors, students, merchants
- Territorial kingdoms, city states gradually started to overtake authority of feudal relationships



# Blacksmiths' Guilds





# Dyers



# Masons



# Bakers





# Tailors





# Brewers



# The Medieval Church

- The Church begins to seek power
- Main goal = Conversion
- Became most powerful force in medieval Europe
- Pope – spiritual leader
  - Based in Rome
- Declared Papal Supremacy
  - Authority over everyone (including kings)
- Canon Law: guide to medieval conduct of all Christians, kings and peasants
  - Could be excommunicated if they disobey



# Western (Roman Catholic) Church

## Hierarchy of Clergy

**Pope (Bishop of Rome)**



**Cardinals, Bishops,  
Archbishops, Patriarchs**



**Parish Priests**



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**Laypeople**

# The Medieval Church Continued

- Most important mission of the Church was to Christianize Western Europe
- Taxed 1/10 of income to support itself
  - Still common practice today











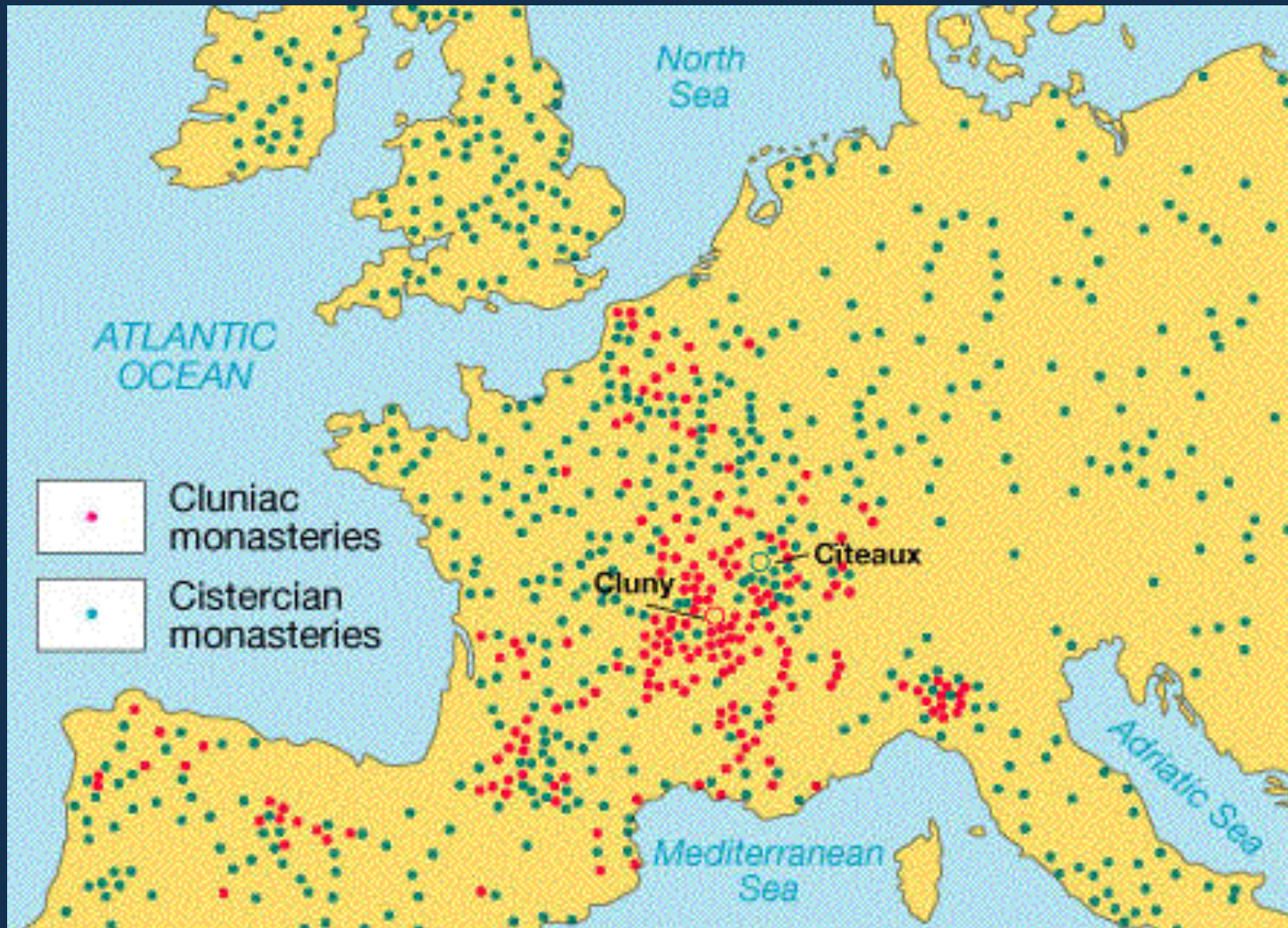


# Monasteries and Benedictine Rule

- Missionaries – Convert people to Christianity
- Benedict: Monk in central Italy
  - Benedictine Rule: regulate life in monasteries
- Priests would explain the Christian Bible
  - Latin (most commoners did not know the language)

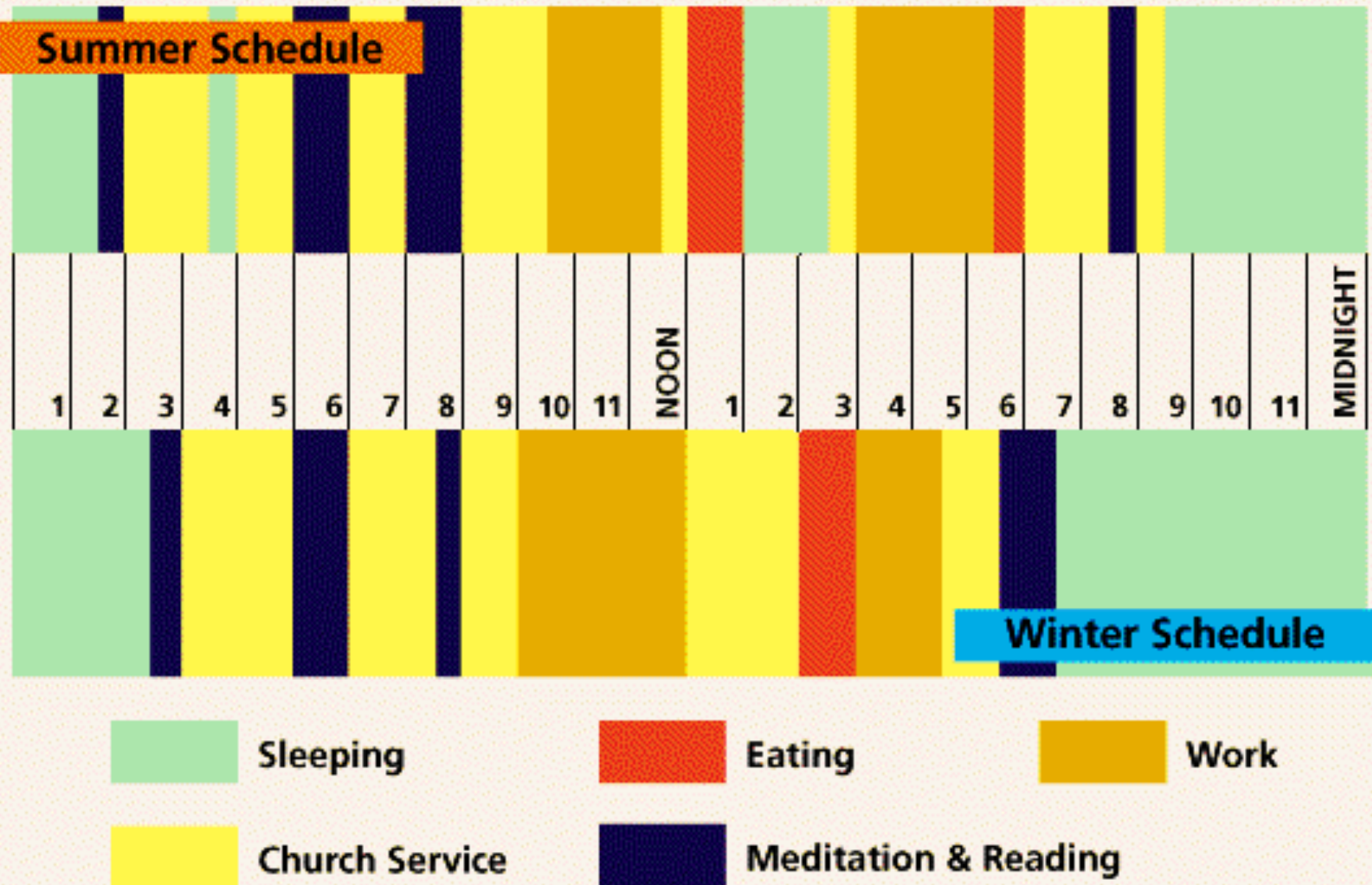


# Christian **Monasteries** in Europe in the 1000s





# Example of Monastic Life



# Jews in Medieval Europe

- Flourished in Spain
  - Under Muslim rule
  - Tolerant of both Christians and Jews
- Late 1000s, Christian persecution of Jews increased
  - Migrated to Eastern Europe
  - Blamed them for natural disasters, plague and famine
  - Anti-Semitism

# Economic Expansion and Change

- Agricultural Revolution
- More food=more available food=increase in population (1000AD -1300 AD)
- Trade increases
- Towns wrote Charters
  - Set rights and privileges in the town
- Middle Class created





# Town and City Life in the Middle Ages

- No Sanitation, Smelly, filthy, noisy, overcrowded



*Sanitation in the Middle Ages,  
from an old wood cut*

# The Great Schism

- The differences between the Eastern and Western Churches eventually build up
- Become too much – and an official split occurs

# Roman Catholic

- Pope
- Language: Latin
- Priests: Had to be clean shaven and remain celibate
- Celebrate religious imagery

# Eastern Orthodox

- Emperor
- Language: Greek
- Allowed beards and could marry
- Iconoclasm for a period of time
- Patriarch instructed priests to deliver sermons supporting the state
- **Caesaropapism** No separation of Church and government
- Emperor is head of the Church

- Similarities: Bible, Church Hierarchy, Seek Converts, general intolerance towards other beliefs



# The Great Schism

- So many disagreements between the Latin (Catholic) Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church had emerged over time – that finally they formally split the religious community
  - The Great Schism 1054

# Western Europe and the Church

- Main goal = conversion
- Declaration of Papal Supremacy
  - Authority over everyone (including the kings)
  - **Example: Pope Gregory VII in 1073**
  - § *The pope can be judged by no one;*
  - § *The Roman church has never erred and never will err till the end of time;*
  - § *The pope alone can depose and restore bishops;*
  - § *He alone can call general councils and authorize canon law;*
  - § *He can depose emperors;*
  - § *He can absolve subjects from their allegiance;*
  - § *All princes should kiss his feet.*

# Western (Roman Catholic) Church

## Hierarchy of Clergy

**Pope (Bishop of Rome)**



**Cardinals, Bishops,  
Archbishops, Patriarchs**



**Parish Priests**



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**Laypeople**



# Western Europe and the Church

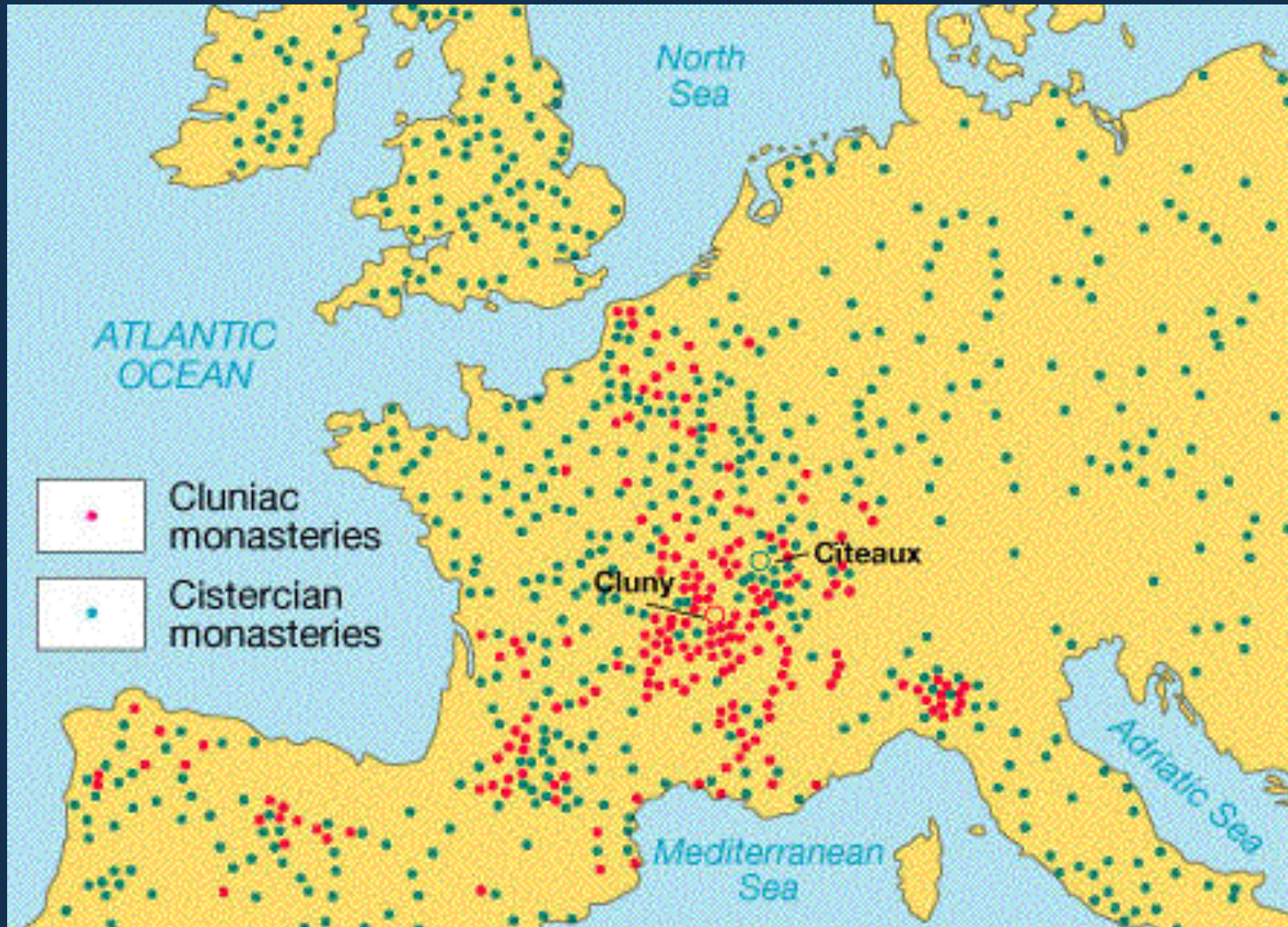
- Canon Law: guide to medieval conduct of all Christians, kings and peasants
  - Could be excommunicated if they disobey
- Taxed 1/10 of income to support itself
- **monasticism** Living in a religious community apart from secular society and adhering to a rule stipulating chastity, obedience, and poverty
  - It was a prominent element of medieval Christianity and Buddhism.
- Monasteries were the primary centers of learning and literacy in medieval Europe.

# Monasteries and Benedictine Rule

- The most important form of monasticism in western Europe, involved groups of monks or nuns living together in organized communities
- Benedictine Rule: Regulates life in monasteries wrote to govern the monks' behavior envisions a balanced life of devotion and work, along with obligations of celibacy, poverty, and obedience.
- Monastic scribes **preserved** many ancient **Latin works** that would otherwise have disappeared and provided **charitable services**



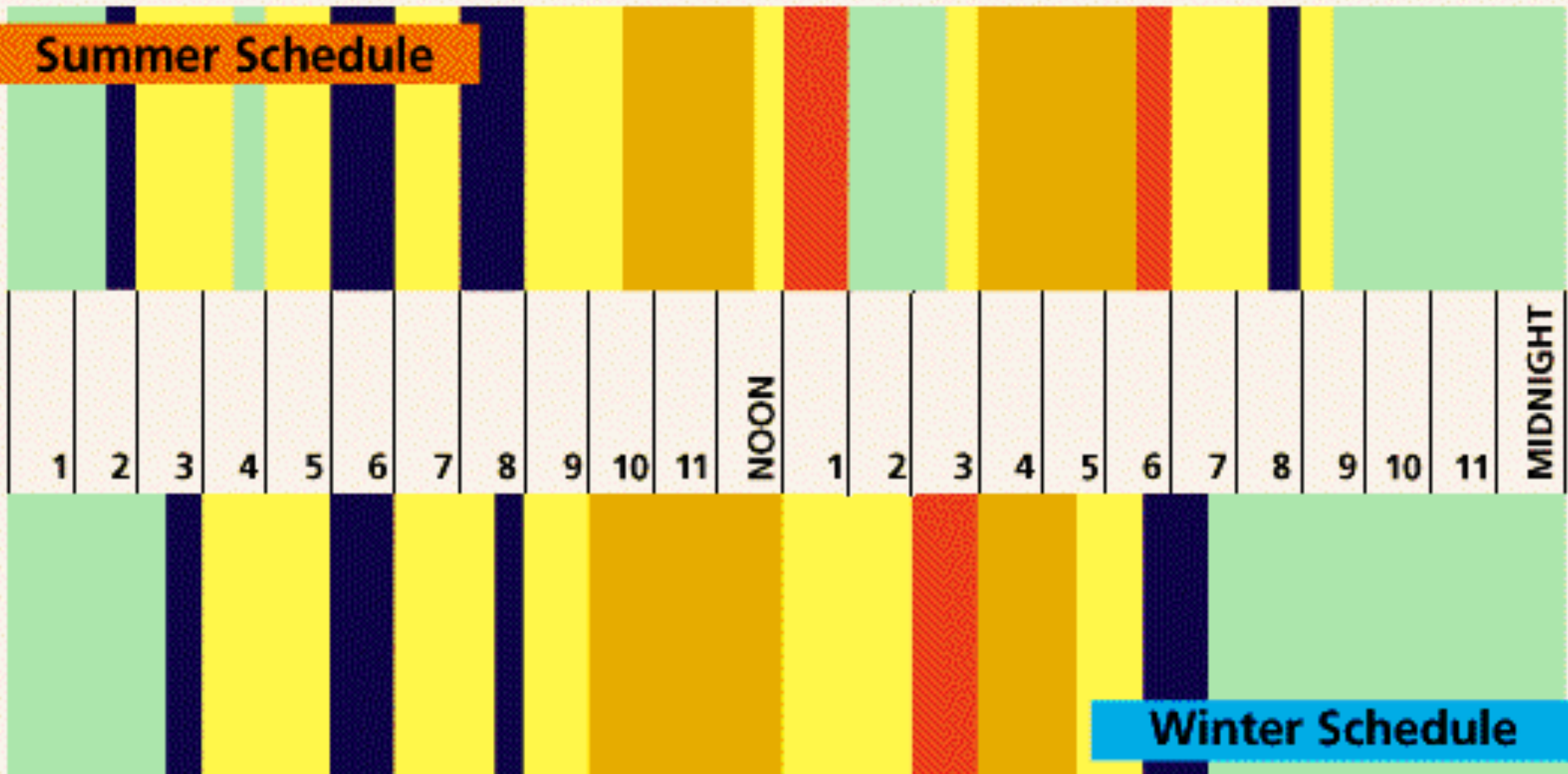
# Christian Monasteries in Europe in the 1000s





# Example of Monastic Life

Summer Schedule



Winter Schedule



# The Division of Christianity

Roman Catholics & Eastern Orthodox Christians practice their regions differently:

## Roman Catholic

Services are conducted in Latin.

The pope has authority over all other bishops.

The pope claims authority over all kings and emperors.

Priests may not marry.

Divorce is not permitted.

## Similarities

They base their faith on the gospel of Jesus and the Bible.

They use sacraments such as baptism.

Their religious leaders are priests and bishops.

They seek to convert people.

## Eastern Orthodox

Services are conducted in Greek or local languages.

The patriarch and other bishops head the Church as a group.

The emperor claims authority over the patriarch and other bishops of the empire.

Priests may be married.

Divorce is allowed under certain conditions.



# Nomadic Empires: The Vikings (c. 800-1100)

- Nomadic group from Scandinavia
  - Conducted seasonal raids to supplement farm production
  - Ransacked towns and villages across Europe
- Use of small maneuverable boats combined with ruthlessness in battle facilitated their success.





# Nomadic Empires: The Vikings (c. 800-1100)



- Explored north Atlantic Ocean, including Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland Canada, and Northeast coast of United States (c. 1000).
- Established settlements in Scotland, Northern France, and Eastern Europe.
- Overtime, the Vikings adopted Christianity and were absorbed into the larger European feudal order (William the Conqueror).

# The High Middle Ages (1000-1300 CE)

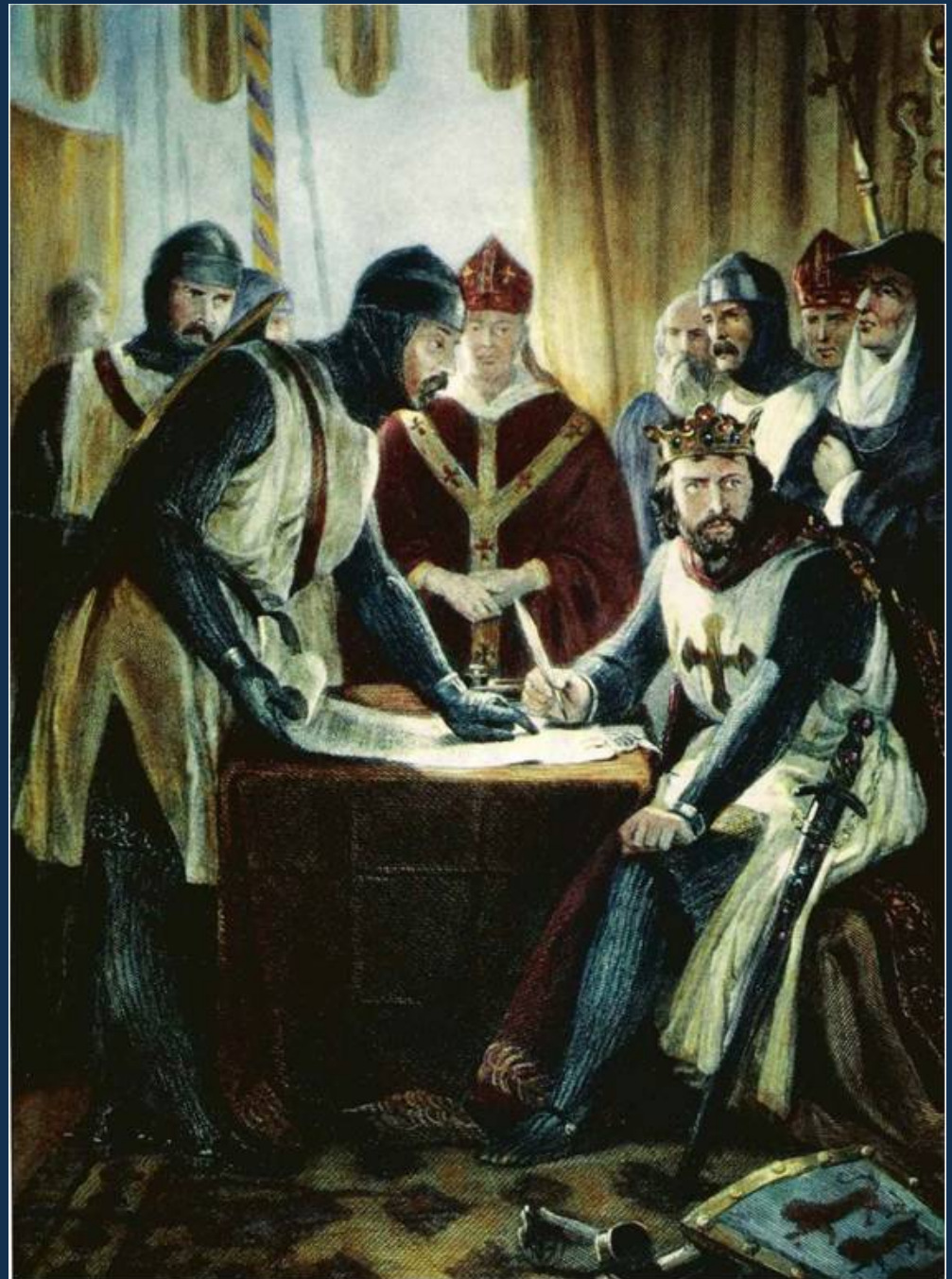
- Political changes:
  - A few small, centralized states developed in **competition** with each other
    - Military technology developed quickly (**gunpowder!**)
  - Monarchies were still limited by somewhat independent groups such as:
    - The Catholic Church
    - Landowning nobles
    - Urban merchants (**bourgeoisie**) and guilds



Map 10.3 Europe in the High Middle Ages  
Chapter 10, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, First Edition  
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# Magna Carta – 1215 – England





# The High Middle Ages (1000-1300 CE)



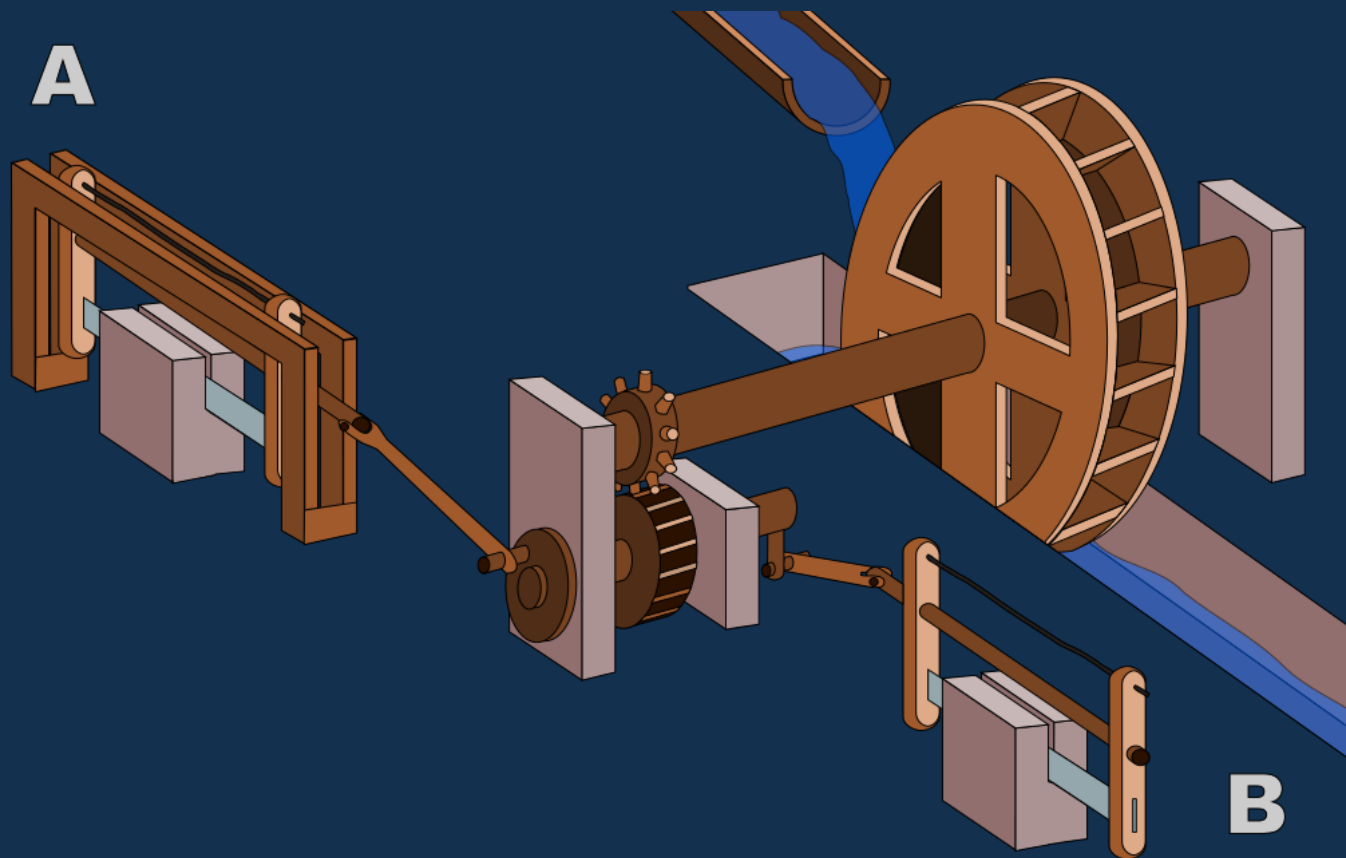
- Intellectual changes:
  - **Universities**
    - **Rational** thought based on Greek philosophy
      - Combined with **Christian** philosophy
  - Rapid adaptation and creation of new technology



By the  
1500s



# Watermill









# Windmill







# Human Powered Treadwheel Crane







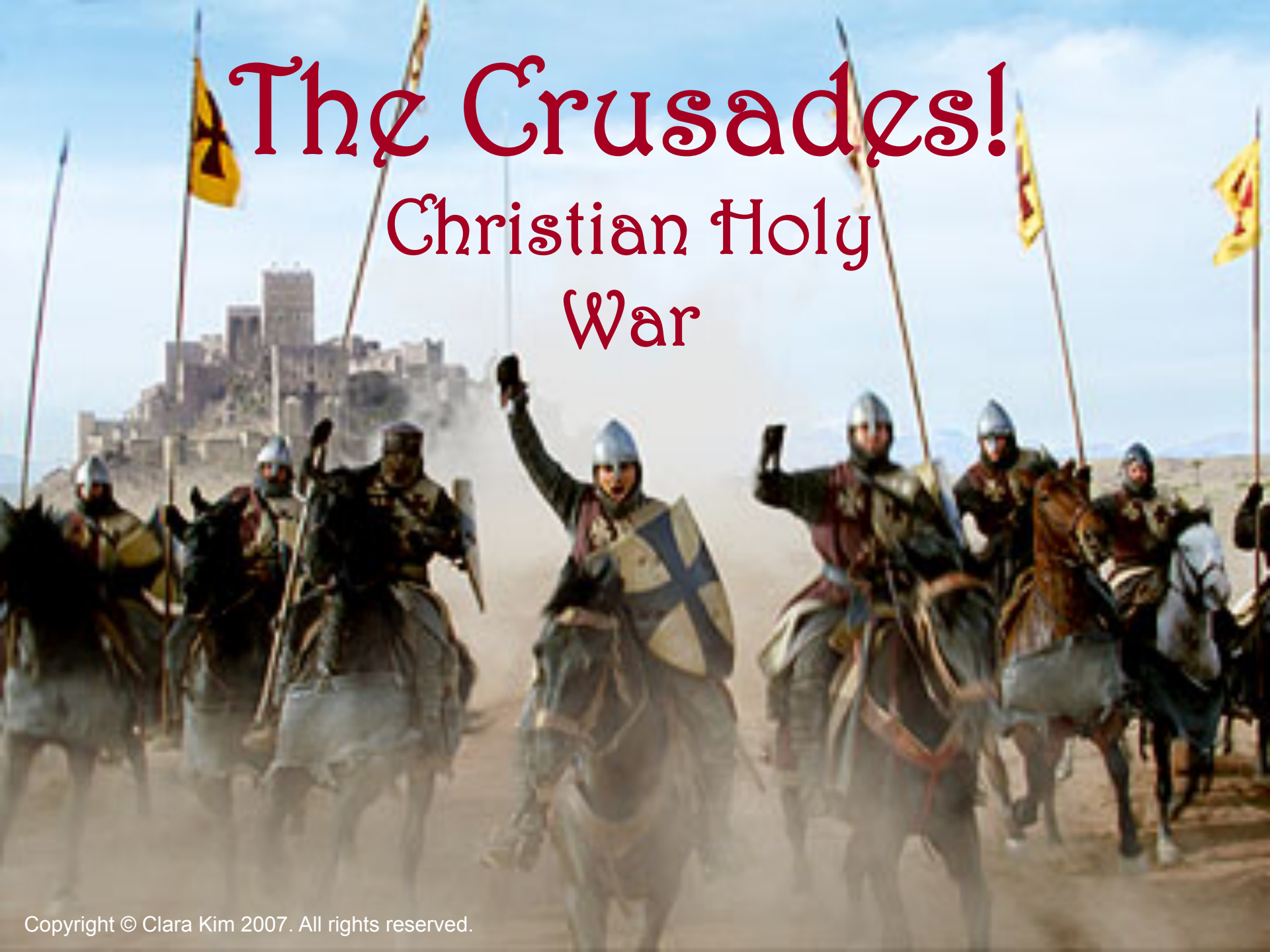
# Trebuchet





# The Crusades!

## Christian Holy War



# The Invaders

- In 1093, Byzantine Emperor named Alexius Comnenus ask for help against invaders
  - THE INVADERS: The Muslim Turks aka Ottoman Turks
- The Muslim Turks were trying to take over the Byzantine capital of CONSTANTINOPLE



# Pope Urban II

- Pope Urban II read the letter asking for help and called for a “holy war” or CRUSADE
- He said those who fought and died in the Crusades would be promised a spot in Heaven with all sins forgiven





Pope Urban II Preaches the First Crusade



Pope Urban II Sends Off the First Crusade

# THE GOAL

- The goal of these Christian soldiers were to recover
  - 1. Jerusalem and
  - 2. Holy Land
- They wanted it back from the Muslim Turks



# Crusader Spirit

- There were economic and religious motives for the Crusades
  - **Kings and the Church:** A way to get rid of knights who always fought each other and threatened the peace of the kingdom
  - **Younger Sons:** A way to gain land and position in society since the oldest son gets everything
  - **Knights and Commoners:** fired by religious zeal (passion)









**Armored Knights in Battle** This painting from around 1135 shows the armament of knights at the time of the Crusades. Chain mail, a helmet, and a shield carried on the left side protect the rider. The lance carried underarm and the sword are the primary weapons. Notice that riders about to make contact with lances have their legs straight and braced in the stirrups, while riders with swords and in flight have bent legs.



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# First Crusade





# Second Crusade



- Muslim leader Saladin takes control of Jerusalem
- Muslim Turks reconquer the city
- Saladin is described to be honest and brave

# Third Crusade

- Richard the Lion Hearted = English King and two other leaders recapture Jerusalem
- He and Saladin respected each other





# In the End

- The Christians are finally pushed out of Jerusalem
- Muslim Turks are the victors and take over the Byzantine in 1453



# Effects of the Crusades

- Negatives:
  - Weakened the Byzantine Empire, the Pope and nobles
  - Kings become stronger
  - Leaves a legacy of bitterness between the Christians, Jews and the Muslims
- Positives:
  - Stimulated trade throughout the Mediterranean and Middle East
  - Europe learns much from the Muslims